

Woman's Club of Frankfort, Kentucky.

The general policy of the Woman's Club of Frankfort is to avoid being reported. It was never, however, desired or intended that this reserve should degenerate into secrecy, therefore when the enterprising managers of the Woman's Edition of the ROUNDABOUT asked for a brief resume of the club's history, constitution and aims, it was felt that it would be inexpedient, as well as ungracious, to refuse. The club was organized on the 22d of September, 1894, with a membership of 40, which has since grown to 50, the limit fixed by the constitution, but which, on the first revision of the constitution, will probably be raised to 60 or 70.

The problem, how to obtain the dignity, weight and energy a comparatively large membership gives and at the same time preserve the vital individual interest and responsibility, has, it is hoped, been solved by the division in four sections—"Art and Music," "Current Events," "Economics," "Literature."

These sections form their own by-laws, select their own officers and course of study, but are in every sense bound by the constitution, and are subsidiary to the general club. The general club meets monthly, receives reports from the sections, and enjoys a program prepared by each section in turn.

The work of the Art section, has, through the greater part of autumn and winter, been the study of the most prominent ruins of Ancient Rome, a sketch of the history of Rome, down to the fall of the Empire, running through it. This work occupied the section until the latter part of January, when a more comprehensive study of Art was adopted. Lubke's "History of Art" being taken as a guide, this is now, and will be, the section's plan of work for the present year.

The section on "Current Events" attempts to become intelligently familiar with the present. Each member is a special reporter—two on domestic and two on foreign news, two on "Art," one on "Hypnotism," one on "Woman," one on "Magazines" and one on the "Napoleonic Movement." This enables it to receive five reports at each meeting, and gives each member two weeks in which to prepare them.

The section on Economics has decided to seek no regular practical work for the present. They are studying the elements of Political Economy and will follow it with a course of domestic and municipal hygiene. One prominent physician has already lectured before them and others will follow.

The section on Literature has also decided on a preparatory course. They are studying those ages that saw the birth of modern thought and institutions, in the clash and fusion of perfected and decaying classic civilization, with the crude vital forces of northern barbarism. Gibbon is their text book, but each member is obliged

to consult on each subject as many authorities as possible. Intellectually, of course, the work of the club is summed in that of the sections, but beyond this each member feels the necessity of some social organization in the Capital of the State which will sooner or later receive and entertain guests and strangers. As a whole the club's desire is to elevate the mental standard of its women, its ambition to see Frankfort the cleanest and prettiest town in Kentucky. Its dream in the future to have a club room and library and to assist in building a hospital.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the club as a body is thoroughly conservative—religious and political discussions being forbidden by the constitution.

The County Schools.

Mrs. Editor:

The public schools of Franklin county have nearly all of them closed, but in several districts a "spring term" of from three to four months will be taught this year. I take pleasure in saying that the schools are improving in every respect and the causes that led to this result are, we have had better support from parents and trustees, better qualified teachers, better houses and most of them properly furnished.

Many of our districts are levying taxes on themselves, and although there is still some strong opposition in almost every district, the masses are in favor of good houses, good furniture, experienced teachers and are willing to pay for them. A number of districts, perhaps one-third in the county, have provided themselves with maps, charts, globes, &c., showing that they understand that a good workman must have his own tools.

We have a small "teachers' library" and our teachers use it. They are beginning to realize the fact that they must qualify themselves better for their work or quit the profession and the most of them are using every opportunity to improve and keep abreast with the times.

Our trustees and patrons are becoming more interested, the people are seeing the need of good and honorable men for their trustees, men that will manifest more interest in the education of the children they have sworn to protect, than to the financial interest of the teacher.

Some of our colored schools have made considerable progress, many of the teachers have attended the Frankfort Normal College one or more terms, and are doing good work.

Very respectfully,
LUCY PATTIE,
County Superintendent.

Dyspepsia

Isn't pleasant nor is it necessary. Dr. Hale's Household Tea will cure it. We have a great many testimonials from people who say it has absolutely cured them. It is pleasant to take and cost only 25c and 50c a package at P. H. CARPENTER'S drug store.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cents. J. W. Gayle, Sole Agent.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Kentucky Penitentiary.

At one time in the history of the Kentucky penitentiary, "All hope abandoned, ye who enter here," would have been an appropriate inscription above its portal, but things have changed. Female prisoners are no more seen dressed in ill-fitting male attire and working with men in the death-dealing hemp factory, but properly clothed and at work in comfortable quarters of their own. Numerous agencies are at work for the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the convicts and it is very evident that the present system, where kindness, Christian charity and forbearance is the rule instead of brute force, improved conditions have been the result all along the line. For many years the inmates of the State prison had no sort of religious instruction, and to the late Dr. Willis Green is due the honor of being the first to begin missionary work in that institution. He had ups and downs, and the downs had a large majority before he succeeded in breaking down the adamant wall of prejudice that barred his entrance, but courage, perseverance and a firm belief that his cause was just and that he was on the Lord's side prevailed and for years he went daily to visit the sick, to tell them of a Saviour's love; he also taught many a poor fellow to read. His friends regretted that he did not live to see the time when Christian teachers are allowed to come and go through the gates with none to hinder or make them afraid. Good knows best and we shall know why, "When the mists have rolled away," "I was in prison and you came unto me," "Well done good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord." A Sunday-school has been in successful operation for a number of years. For a long time ladies were the only teachers, men could not be induced to take classes themselves, and thought it highly improper for ladies. Some of their lame excuses for not assisting in the Sunday-school were that men would annoy them about pardons, and that every man in the penitentiary claims to be innocent, mistakes, as all teachers will testify. The men are very careful not to worry or give trouble to teachers. The respect and gratitude shown the lady teachers by the convicts is of more worth than the shams of society's four hundred.

For want of room the classes have been moved from pillar to post, some in the hospital and others over the boiler house. The Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church have a place fitted up over the broom shop and the colored brothers hold forth in some other part of the establishment.

The women are cared for in their own department, and so "The scripture moveth us in sundry places," but as the new chapel is ready for occupancy, the Sunday-school will have a permanent home, unless a fire or something happens, and things just will happen in the best regulated families. It is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that prejudice against lady teachers is fast dying and another pleasure to say that for several years past some of the most faithful and earnest workers are men. The Chaplain and his corps of teachers work in perfect harmony for the uplifting of those who in the battle of life have fallen by the wayside, doing what they can and leaving the results with God. May the good work go on until the leaven shall have leavened the whole lump, and men shall say, "This hath God wrought," "For they shall perceive that it is His work."

Plumbing.

This winter has fully demonstrated the fact that every house-builder and contractor should have a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of plumbing, for a great deal of annoyance and expense could be avoided in properly locating the water pipes. Very many persons in this city have been seriously inconvenienced by water freezing in the pipes and for days having the water entirely cut off. Nor should this knowledge be confined to the builder and contractor, but every housekeeper should be intelligently informed on how to act in case of a leak or other casualty until the plumber could arrive.

Needs Fixing Badly.

We most earnestly call the attention of the City Council to the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Main and St. Clair streets, around the drug store of Holmes & Baird, a sidewalk more used than any other one in the city, and while good pavements are the exception in Frankfort, considering the locality, this is about the worst.

"I am surprised that the capital of the State should have no better sidewalks," is the almost universal observation of visitors, and it is simply a disgrace that those we have are no better; and more so, that in many places there are none at all.

100,000 People Die

Annually in this country of consumption. Think of it? One adult out of every six, and yet in the early stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by Dr. Hale's Household Cough Cure. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds which if left to themselves bring on pulmonary consumption. Pleasant to take. Children like it. The price is right, only 25 and 50 cents a bottle at P. H. CARPENTER'S drug store.

Funeral of Mrs. Stevens.

The funeral of Mrs. W. X. Stevens took place from the residence of her husband, 1202 11th street southwest, yesterday, at 2 p. m. The casket was piled with flowers, among which were an elegant wreath presented by the Sunday-school of All Souls' Church, of which Mr. Stevens is superintendent; a bouquet from the eighth grade of the Bradley school, of which Miss Nellouise Stevens, the only daughter of the deceased, is a pupil, and a bouquet from Mrs. I. S. Lyon of Capitol Hill. At the head of the casket stood the design "gates ajar," profusely wrought in flowers, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dodd. Messrs. Bernard R. Green, E. W. Byrn and Charles R. Wright and Mr. Frazer of N. Peters Company served as pallbearers. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Rush R. Shippen. The burial was in Congressional cemetery, beside the mother and brother of the deceased—Washington, D. C., Evening Star, February 7, 1895.

The best work in town is done at the Capital Steam Laundry, 24th.

February 15th to 20th the Midland will sell tickets to Lexington and return at one fare. Account Midway Plaisance.

BLANKET AND COMFORT SALE

15 Pair of Strictly All Wool Blankets, Eleven Quarters in Red Black and Red Plaid, Blue and Black Plaid will be sold at \$3.35 a pair. Positively worth \$5.00

18 Calico Comforts very heavy at 80cts. worth \$1.25.

16 Cretone Comforts, very heavy at \$1.05 worth \$1.50, these are large sizes and for less money than you can buy the material for.

HARTSTEIN'S

No. 214 St. Clair St., next door to R. K. McClure.

UNUSUAL

To mark new goods at so much less than their value. We have a large stock of winter clothing, and have marked it at prices which are probably lower than such goods will be sold for again.

Men's Suits, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$16, \$17.

These prices are from \$1 to \$8 a suit less than their value and less than we have been selling the goods for. Boys' and children's clothing also marked down to under-value prices.

HUDSON, HUMPHRIES & CASSELL

PERSONAL.

Rev. F. S. Pollet was in Flemingsburg Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Holt is visiting relatives in Louisville.

Mrs. Jos. L. Bohannon is in La Grange on a short visit.

Mr. Thos. G. Poore is quite sick at his home on Third Street.

Miss Lillie Lucas spent Monday with Miss May Bohannon.

Mrs. Simon B. Backner, of Hart county, is visiting Mrs. W. T. Scott.

Mr. Richard Godson, of the Blue Grass Clipper, Midway, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Hayden, who has been suffering from sciatic rheumatism, is able to be out again.

Gen. Jack Hendrick, Judge W. H. Yost and Judge G. B. Swango were in Louisville Wednesday.

Mrs. Theo. Wiley, who has been very sick at her home on Shelby street, is not any better.

Mr. W. W. Longmoor and Miss Talbott Dudley led the German at the Capital Hotel Thursday night.

Dr. Waller O. Green, of Louisville, will arrive this afternoon for a visit of several days to his parents.

Mrs. Louie B. Longmoor returned home Wednesday from a visit to relatives in Cynthiana and Cincinnati.

Miss Pearl Jesse, of Henry county, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Cromwell, left Friday for home.

Dr. Len Hughes returned home Thursday from Louisville, the winter term of the medical college having closed.

Miss Carrie Blakemore, of Farmdale, this county, spent Saturday and Sunday with Misses Anna and Joe Allen, of Georgetown.

Miss Mary Keith Miles came home from school at Paris Friday afternoon and spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in this city.

Mrs. Sallie Barrett has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, and will remain with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Darsie, during Mr. Darsie's absence.

Judge B. L. D. Guffy has leased the old Crittenden home on the corner of Main and Washington streets, and will with his family shortly remove to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Miles left Wednesday for Florida. Mrs. Miles has been suffering from rheumatism for some time, and the trip was taken for the benefit of her health. They will remain until some time in April.

Mr. John M. Todd, Mr. George T. Hodges, Mr. James A. Hodges and wife, Miss Lizzie B. Hodges, Misses Jennie, Annie and Carrie Page, of Louisville, and Mrs. Lizzie Hollister, of Olney, Illinois, accompanied the remains of Mrs. Mary T. Page to this city yesterday and attended the burial at the cemetery.

Thirteen an Unlucky Number.

The graduating class of the high school in this city in 1893 numbered thirteen, twelve of whom were young ladies, only one young gentleman. The class of 1894 numbered exactly the same, and still there were twelve young ladies and one young gentleman, and while the class of 1895 will still hold on to the magic number thirteen there will be some three or

four young gentlemen. It really seems that thirteen is an unlucky number for the boys.

This looks like the girls are being favored, but then the boys will be compensated when they attain their majority by being allowed to vote. You know you don't have to be educated to be a voter. There is always some one to tell them for whom to cast the ballot, and it is far better for the politician to have the voters uneducated. One or two speeches from the platform will give all the information necessary for governing this great and glorious country.

Deaths.

CRANE—Jerry Younger Crane died on Friday, February 8th, 1895, at the home of his parents in this county, and the funeral took place Monday.

CRUTCHER—Mr. Jas. A. Crutcher (Bud) died at his home in the Pea Ridge neighborhood on Friday and was buried in our cemetery last Sunday.

PAGE—At her home in Louisville, Wednesday, February 13th, Mrs. Mary T. Page, eldest daughter of the late Col. A. G. Hodges and wife, and widow of Major Jas. R. Page. She returned from Philadelphia a week ago last Thursday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Lizzie Thomas, at whose home she had been spending the winter, having gone to that city in the fall, hoping that her health, which had been delicate for some time, might be restored, but she grew steadily worse until all hope was abandoned and she returned home to Louisville that she might die with her children around her.

She leaves one son, Albert, who resides in Missouri, and four daughters, Mrs. Lizzie Hollister, of Illinois; Misses Annie, Jennie and Carrie Page, of Louisville. She was the sister of Mrs. John N. Crutcher, who, with many relatives and friends in this city sincerely mourn her loss.

The last years of her life she spent much of her time ministering to the sick and suffering around her, utterly regardless of any discomfort to herself if she could but relieve the pain of another. The burial was from the 10:20 train yesterday morning and the remains were interred in the family lot in the cemetery.

WRIGHT—Mrs. Henry Wright, formerly of this city, died at her home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on Friday, February 1st. She leaves a husband and one daughter to mourn her loss. She became a member of the Methodist Church in this city in 1871 and had lived a faithful Christian life since that time.

Thanks to the Editor.

The ladies appreciate fully the kindness Mr. Lewis, the editor of the ROUNDABOUT, has extended to them this week, in allowing them through the columns of his paper to tell how some things appear to them. Men and women don't always see just alike, because it is impossible to look from the same standpoint. For instance, a drunkard and a drunkard's wife cannot view the liquor traffic through the same eyes, a fact too plain to need demonstration. Besides, tradition says, a woman desires no greater pleasure than to have her say, and in returning, our thanks to Mr. Lewis he can have the assurance of giving this greatest pleasure to the ladies of Frankfort.

To the gentlemen correspondents, for their letters, which we must decline with thanks, for want of room, as there are so many of us, and we may not have another opportunity like this to air our opinions.

Mrs. McGinty's Spinning Wheel.

Mrs. Ann McGinty, a woman of great energy and self-reliance, brought the first spinning wheel to Kentucky, and made the first linen ever made in Kentucky (from the lint of nettles) and the first lincy (from this nettle lint and buffalo wool).

In the spring of 1781 she was married to Joseph Lindsey, one of the illustrious victims of the terrible slaughter at Blue Licks. Collins History, vol. 2, page 616.

Birth.

AYRES—In this city, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1895, to Mr. Hugh R. Ayres and wife, a son—Edward Burge.

RODMAN—In Los Angeles, Cal. last week to Mr. Willoughby Rodman and wife, a son—Thomas Clifford.

The fathers of these two children were chums and schoolmates.

She Is Not Blind.

Woman's vision is remarkably clear in seeing coils of barbed wire, barrels, boxes with projecting nails, etc., occupying the greater part of the sidewalk to the detriment of dress skirts. Men don't see such things because they don't wear skirts.

Matrimonial.

HANCOCK-McGRATH—The marriage of Mr. George Hancock, of this county, to Miss Bonnie McGrath will take place at Versailles, the home of the bride, on next Tuesday, February 19th.

THE LARGEST DAIRY IN THE COUNTY

—IS RUN BY—

MR. THOMAS W. THOMPSON.

READ WHAT HE SAYS OF

PEORIA GLUTEN FEED.

FRANKFORT, January 17, 1895.

I did handle and feed thirty-three (33) cows; it took all of them to supply milk for my customers. PEORIA GLUTEN FEED was recommended to me as superior to any other and I gave it a careful and personal test. I can state that I have been able to dispose of eight (8) of my cows and am now milking only twenty-five (25), which yield more milk than the thirty-three did before using this feed.

Sold by Messrs. Crutcher & Moore and Mr. Geo. C. Shaw, Frankfort, Ky.

E. L. Stanton, Mgr. and State Agt.

JACOB SWIGERT & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Have Removed From the Baltzel Building

—ON MAIN STREET, TO—

101 AND 102 ANN STREET,

Basement of the Capital Hotel.

They will fill this space with an entire new advertisement in a short time.

Duckers.

Dr. Will Chambers, of New York, is spending a few days with relatives here.

Miss Carrie Hanley, of Arkansas, is the guest of Miss Katie Wright.

Mrs. Mabel Johnson, who has been visiting Mrs. F. A. Crutcher, returned home Thursday.

Mr. E. W. Ayres returned Friday from a short business trip to Chicago.

Mrs. T. W. Shackelford has returned to her home at Superior, Wisconsin, after a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Freeman.

Mrs. J. H. Crutcher, who has been spending the past two months in New Orleans, returned Friday, accompanied by Miss Lily McClesney.

Misses Annie Belle Fogg and Lullie Bedford spent several days with Miss Annie Church at Tioga last week.

Mr. Charles Wheeler died at the home of his parents on Wednesday, February 13, of consumption.

Uncle Mansfield, an old and respected colored man, who was badly frosted during the cold weather, died Thursday.

As the ROUNDABOUT is to be run entirely by ladies this week, our friend Bulldog will not be allowed to contribute to its columns, and as Duckers is quite a progressive little place we want to be represented in the woman's number of the ROUNDABOUT, so must ask our correspondent to hold his news until next week, when the editor goes back to his desk, and the ROUNDABOUT moves on as usual.

A SPLENDID FARM

COMMISSIONER'S SALE!

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

ISHAM HALEY

L. J. COX, etc.

In Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF THE JUDGMENT RENDERED

In the above cause at the January term, 1895,

I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on

MARCH 4, '95.

At the courthouse door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3

o'clock p. m. a certain tract, twelve and eight

teens months, in equal installments, the following

property, or so much thereof as may be necessary

to raise \$25.00, the amount of the debt, interest

and cost herein, to-wit:

Said real estate is that certain tract, or parcel

of land containing one hundred and fifty acres,

more or less, and which is situated in Franklin

county, Ky. on Main Elkhorn creek and bounded

as follows, to-wit: On the north by the lands of

Jno. T. Hockersmith; on the east by John E. K-

yon creek; on the south by the lands of Samuel

Martin and James Martin, Mrs. Janies sidman

and Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, and including

the country road leading from Sidman's mill to

Cedar Cove, and on the west by the lands formerly

owned by Jno. Mullin, deceased, and

Chesney—that is, beginning at a sycamore tree

on the west bank of Main Elkhorn creek, corner of

Samuel Martin; thence north with the meanders

of said creek to the line of Jno. T. Hockersmith;

thence west and north and northeast with the

lines of said Hockersmith to the lands formerly

owned by John Mullin, deceased, and thence south

with the line of said Mullin's land and that

owned by Chesney to the county road leading

from Sidman's mill to Cedar Cove; thence

including said road and with the lines of J. T.

Martin, thence south, the line of said Samuel

Samuel Martin to the beginning.

I will first offer said lands and parcels, a description

and plat of which can be seen on application

to the undersigned commissioner.

And I will then offer said tract, as a whole and

accept the bid or bids under which the greatest

sum will be realized for said whole tract, provided,

however, that if any one or two of the parcels

shall bring enough to satisfy the debt, interest

and cost herein, the balance of the debt shall

be sold subject to a lien for \$1,350, with interest

from day to day, until paid, in favor of

the infant defendants in the suit.

Further to give bond and sufficient

surety, bearing interest from date to have the

force and effect of a regular bond. A lien will

be reserved on the property sold until all the

purchase money is paid.

W. H. FORSY,

Master Commissioner.

Feb. 16-21

FOR SALE.

ONE SPRING MARKET WAGON, SUITABLE

for butcher, in good condition. Also from

20 to 25 barrels of corn, apply to E. L. TAYLOR,

on Benson, near Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 2-25



ON THE LOOKOUT!

THE season of sending messages of love is at hand. What better for her hand than a golden band of beauty. Come and see the latest rings. How those brilliant Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., sparkle. They are worthy to adorn the finger of the best. The laugh will be on the profit side of your pocket when we tell you that we are selling such rare beauties in forms of rings, from One Dollar to the hundreds. Clocks, Silverware, Eyeglasses, &c., at prices that would make the miser purchase, if he happened to come our way. See the smiling faces of our happy patrons.

M. A. SELBERT
THE LEADING JEWELER,
233 St. Clair St., - - Frankfort, Ky.

What She Lost.

She could no longer resist it,
Her answer bright and smart,
So like a jewel threw it—
And it cut him like a dart.
That witty, gay rejoinder,
Of which she had been proud,
Would not hurt him by the angle—
But she said it in a crowd.

She said it sitting by him,
And the rival he did hate,
In a dashing, brilliant circle,
Of her great and famous State.
And she flashed her eyes upon them—
Those eyes he'd thought divine—
And they laughed and lifted to her
All their sparkling cups of wine.

Any other witty woman
Could say just what she said.
And he might have answered quickly—
Some gay ladling instead.
But she was so distinguished
That one sentence from her mouth
Could flatter or could wound him
More than any woman's South.
And she knew that he did love her.
And adored her as his queen—
That he prized not life above her—
She, the star of every scene.
She knew that he was nobler
Than all flatterers of her art;
But she could no longer resist it,
That temptation to be smart.

So upon this day of triumph,
In her great and famous State—
When crowned with rosy chaplets,
As the beauty of the fete—
She lost a richer jewel
Than a king to her could send—
Than all too dearest more precious—
The heart of her true friend.

—JENNIE C. MORTON

The State Buildings at Frankfort.

On the first day of June, 1792, Kentucky became a State—the first admitted by the Colony of thirteen States. A Constitutional Convention had met at Danville, in April, and provided that the first General Assembly should meet at Lexington, on the 4th day of June, 1792. During this session five Commissioners were appointed to locate the Capitol. After several months of investigation, they met again in November of the same year and reported that they had decided upon Frankfort as the most suitable place, her offers having been most liberal. The next session of the General Assembly met in the house of Andrew Holmes, in Frankfort. We find that £5 was paid for the making of two platforms for the speakers and £4 for the making of twelve benches. This house was afterwards known as the "Love" house. It was the house in which Aaron Burr planned his conspiracy; and the first sermon ever preached in Frankfort was preached in this house. It stood where Mrs. Sam Steele now lives, on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson streets.

The building of the first State-house in Frankfort seems to have been a labor of love or rather patriotism, for besides the large tract of land donated to the State here, we find that stone, lumber, nails, wagons and horses were donated by the generous, patriotic people of Frankfort. It was completed in 1794. It is described as a large, slightly, stone building, of

Kentucky marble, of the same character as that used in the Capitol Hotel, with the cupola rising from the center of the roof. The first floor was used for public offices, the second floor for House of Representatives, and the third floor the Senate Chamber. The State seems to have paid only about \$3,500 for the building of this Capitol, the balance having been contributed by Frankfort to secure the location of the Capitol. This building was destroyed by fire November 25, 1813. Another Capitol building was erected in 1814-16. It was built of brick, two stories high; a tall cupola in the center contained a handsome bell. Double brick building on either side, facing the center building were for State offices. The cost of this building was about \$40,000, more than half of which was subscribed, two-thirds of which subscription was raised in Franklin county. The building on the east side was burned, November 1865, the old building on the west side still stands, having been slightly altered since 1816. The center building was again destroyed by fire November 4, 1824. A seminary on the east side of the square was used by the Senate and a Church on the west side for the House of Representatives, until the completion of the present building in 1829. It is described in an article written at the time as having an aspect of great magnificence. It was patterned after the Parthenon; it is of Kentucky marble and has a portico supported by six Ionic columns. The stairway under the dome is a remarkable piece of architecture and is said to have been built by a convict. The Courthouse stood in the southeast corner of the Statehouse yard in 1820; the front fence was of post and railing.

In February, 1869, the legislature appropriated \$100,000 to erect fire proof offices, many valuable books and records having been destroyed by fire. The plan adopted contemplated the erection of a building on each side. In 1871, \$55,000 more was appropriated to complete this east building. The State of Kentucky has long ago outgrown her buildings. The State Library now numbers 90,000 volumes, which, for want of space, are stored in attics and basements of all the buildings, many being injured by dampness and dust. The delegates to the first Constitutional Convention received \$12 a piece as salaries during their 18 days' session. The salary of Governor Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, was \$1,000 per year. Members of the Legislature received \$1 per day.

Winter Scenes.

I see from my window the hillsides white
With the snow—the dark cedar trees
Bending low 'neath its soft fleecy weight.
The sun is veiled, and the clouds seem to freeze!
It rests me to gaze on the picture grand.
O Winter, you're kindly in glistening attire,
And so gloriously reigning over everything now
That your breath makes us all thank God for the fire!

I hear a voice in the cold saying low,
"I come to rest and prepare the earth
To bless mankind with my frozen touch,
And call to remembrance the joys round the hearth."

Another scene breaks on my view,
Soft, silvery tones float through the air;
A stillness now, a quietude creeps
O'er all things, and yet it makes them fair!
The moon shining over the river
Is reflected on its ice-covered face.
Sending countless bright beams in the frosty air,
Till it seems an enchanted place!
Thoughts too deep for words well up in our bosom
While we look in awe and wonder
At the stars overhead and the white earth below,
And long to know what's "up ponder!"
Away beyond the deep, dark blue,
Above the world and its crosses,
Far, far, away within the "early gates,"
Where there are no more tears or losses.

—V. ADELAIDE HALE.

Virginia.

Miss Julia Stuart, supported by an exceptionally strong company, will appear at the Opera House Monday night, February 18th, in H. Grattan Donnelly's latest success, "Virginia." The piece has been signally successful. The author has been identified with the construction of farce comedy and development of science melo drama. His most successful effort in play writing is his latest success, "Virginia." Miss Stuart is an old Frankfort favorite and will be remembered by her excellent work as Louise in the "The Two Orphans," and also in the leading parts in "White Slave." Miss Stuart's supporting cast is of the best, great care having been taken in its selection.

If you don't want good work don't try the Capital Steam Laundry. 24 tf.



ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPITOL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

Dec. 15-17. G. P. R. Co.

YOU WANT TO GET IN ON THIS OFFER.

Our inventory disclosing too much UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

We will, until further notice, offer at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

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FINE HARNESS and SADDLES

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mar 10-3m

GET INTO THE BAND WAGON!

The above is a common every-day American expression. I have bought an immense lot of GOLD and GOLD-FILLED CASES at panicky prices, and I want the public to share the benefits of the deal. The cut only holds good for THIRTY DAYS.

W. L. COPPERSMITH, THE POPULAR JEWELER, 227 St. Clair St.

FRANKFORT ROUNDABOUT

Entered at the post-office at Frankfort, Kentucky, as second-class matter.

GEO. A. LEWIS, Editor and Pub.

FRANKFORT, FEBRUARY 16, 1896.

Why We Are Here.

As previously announced, we, the women of Frankfort, are your guests to-day and, though self-invited, hope our presence none the less welcome. Explanatory we have this to say: "In the march of progress" we have simply fallen into line, other contemporaries having preceded us in our own State as well as across the Ohio. In looking backward over the lapse of ages we read of "a certain Jew named Apollas, an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures, instructed in the way of the Lord, who spoke and taught the things of the Lord, whom, when Aquilla and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly," and we see no reason why the Priscillas of to-day should not be as useful in their day and generation. At any rate, while our vision may not be as clear as our brother editor's we ask you to see Frankfort and her institutions through feminine eyes.

In looking out into the political field the situation is not pleasant to contemplate, and while this has been forbidden ground we cannot close our eyes to the present condition of affairs, both State and National, so vital to the interest of every individual, and would timidly suggest that the Priscillas might assist the Aquillas in expounding to our learned and eloquent statesmen more perfectly lessons in political economy.

In the dawn of the new century we are safe in making suggestions, for old fogysm is fast dying out, and what remains is comfortably dozing in the chimney corner, dreaming happy dreams of the old war days, unmindful of the fact that a younger generation, with all its needs and possibilities, is knocking at the door for political preferment. Yes, old fogysm is perfectly harmless now.

While we would not arrogate to ourselves what the polite French writer Reclus said of woman that "It is to woman that mankind owes all that has made us men," yet with this same writer we would agree that "woman was a potent agent in the inventions of early art."

The Bible furnishes many character studies where women were not lacking in wisdom or courage. Deborah and Jael furnish striking illustrations, for they were made the instruments by which God subdued Jabin, King of Canaan, and through them "the hand of the children of Israel prospered."

Abigail, a woman of "good understanding," by tact turned the wrath of David from her household and received a blessing instead of the curse purposed in his heart against her husband.

By these examples we simply mean to show that the *New Woman*, now so much written

about, is not usurping man's rights but has come to the realization that her intellect should be rightly used.

"In His Name."

It is with much pleasure and pride that we avail ourselves of the opportunity here afforded to give the people of this vicinity some information in regard to our work among them. The International Order of King's Daughters and Sons was organized in New York City in 1886 with a small number of members, but in the nine years of its existence the membership has increased to thousands, and to-day it is among the most powerful and widely known charitable organizations of the world.

The members of the order not only reside in the United States, but are scattered over Asia and Africa as well as Europe, Canada and Mexico. The object of this order is to do God's work wherever it may be found, and to hold themselves personally responsible to Him for the faithful performance of the duties they assume upon declaring themselves one of his children. The order is divided into circles which are organized in different places, but are still under the supervision of a Central Council stationed at New York, and governed by a constitution published by this council.

Besides the Circles of King's Daughters and Sons, now in existence nearly all over the world, there are the Circles of Little King's Daughters and Sons, and it gives much pleasure to here announce that we have a Circle of Little King's Daughters in Frankfort. They are working under the name of "Helping Hands," and have chosen for their motto: "For the love of Christ," the bright little president of this Circle being not more than ten or eleven years of age. Their object is to substantially relieve the sufferings of those less fortunate than themselves. A prettier sight could not be imagined than that which was witnessed on St. Clair street several days ago of three of these little ladies, with a sled load of provisions, trudging through the snow to relieve a suffering family at the extreme end of South Frankfort. The older circle organized the early part of October with some thing like a dozen members and began work under the name of the "Silent Workers." It was agreed that no one should be invited to become a member of the circle, but anyone desiring to do the Master's work might present her name to be voted upon, thereby becoming a voluntary member. At the present writing the membership numbers thirty-nine, all being interested and active workers. It became the object of this circle, when organized, to work for the establishment of a free hospital in Frankfort, but not being in a financial condition to begin this work at once, it was decided to do charitable work of all kinds.

Since October many cases of suffering and distress have been relieved, the members of the circle

having been actively engaged in distributing fuel, provisions and clothing, the latter having been very generously donated by a number of the Frankfort people outside the circle, the garments given away numbering nearly four hundred. In addition to this charity work the circle has been engaged in perfecting plans for the hospital, and with the co-operation of Frankfort's good people, hope before many days to have the beginning for a hospital, which in time may prove a blessing to many destitute and friendless sufferers.

Hope Crushed to Earth

Will rise again in the boom of a dyspeptic who is enough to subject him to the pseudo-tonics, which have humiliated him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic alike derive speedy benefit from this helpful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the fiery, unmediated stimulant of commerce, so often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurable to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Bile is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and aches. A wine-glassful three times a day is the average dose.

Ordination Service.

The special service at the First Presbyterian Church upon last Sabbath was very impressive and deeply interesting to the large congregation present.

The service had reference to the office of the "Deacon" in the Presbyterian Church; and in his discourse upon the subject, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Blayney, after giving the scriptural warrant for the office, defined fully and clearly its high and responsible duties, both as practiced by the apostles and disciples of the early Christian church and as required by the church of to-day.

After the sermon the ordination and installation of the deacons recently elected by the congregation was conducted by the pastor, with prayer and laying on of hands in accordance with the form of government of the Presbyterian Church, after which the ruling elders and deacons already in office welcomed the newly-elected brethren and gave them the right hand of fellowship to take part in specific work of the church.

The newly-installed officers are Messrs. T. L. Edelen, Chas. E. Hoge, Wm. C. Herndon, David Nicol and J. Buford Hendrick, all well known as men of high character and standing in the community, and it is safe to predict that in their office they will honor the church which has put honor and dignity upon them.

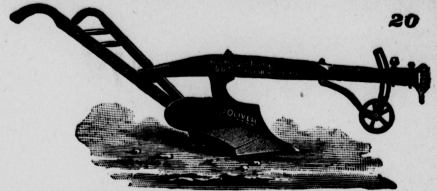
The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician, if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. J. W. Gayle, Sole Agent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

WHEN YOU NEED PLOWS

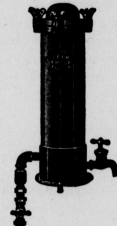


Knives, Scissors, Tools, Saws, Chains, Anvils, Gears, Harness, Nails, Wire, or any thing in the way of
HARDWARE.
Or if you need Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wagon Material, Iron Pipe, Powder, Shot and Shells. Call on

C. E. COLLINS.
The Broadway Hardware Dealer.

Crique Germ Proof Filter!

The Best And Cheapest Filter In Use.



It Will Make The
Muddiest Water As
Clear As Crystal.

ONE OUGHT TO BE IN EVERY FAMILY.

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Sole Agent, Ann Street.

Every Baker In Frankfort Using Arctic Flour.

HAVE YOU TRIED



THE J. E. M. FLOUR
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Artic better than any
Flour imported to this
city. Try it and be convinced.

Patronize Home Industry.

CALL ON **M. A. COLLINS**

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Hardware, Harness, Paints,

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Will save you money on Guns and Ammunition, Iron, Blacksmiths Material, Steel, Roofing, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Flue and Sewer Pipe, Weather Strips, Coal Hods, Cutlery, etc.

CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.

The Two Villages.

(Applicable to Frankfort and her cemetery.)

Over the river on the hill
Lies a village, white and still.
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze.
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow;
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the midst of every street.

Over the river under the hill
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light;
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that start on the river's shore,
And in the road no grasses grow
For wheels that travel to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smither and file.
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers—
Never a clock to toll the hours.

The marble doors are always shut—
You can not enter hall or hut.
All the villagers lie in sleep,
Never again to sow or reap.
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent and still, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks on the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below.
Long to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife or child;
And harketh, praying, this answer fall:
Patience! that village shall hold ye all.

—ROSS TERRY COOKE.

A Heart Broken by Men-Devils.

Dear Roundabout:

I am so glad of the chance to speak my mind about those horrid creatures that worry women—those men devils. I have cried my eyes nearly out in secret, and my poor life is so spoiled that I just jump at the chance to tell people how mean they are.

I've been wanting to marry—yes, I say it right out—for many years, and I have tried, without being forward and unladylike, to warm up some dear heart so it would beat only for me. I've hinted delicately and modestly about how lonely I was, and how I could love a generous soul, and how we could go along hand in hand and never know a care. But not a male soul would take the hint or say a word.

The other day, as I walked down Main street, trying to look my sweetest and best, I met Mr. George L. Payne near J. W. R. Williams & Co.'s drug store. He had that lovely military air, and stepped as gaily as one of Mr. Pepper's fine racers. I thought he had been on the carpet a good while and here was my chance. I smiled and said to him, in low, dulcet tones:

"Good morning, Mr. Payne; you seem to be thinking of some dear one."

"Good morning, madam—not at all—not at all," he replied. "I haven't thought of any dear one since I left Cora in Michigan."

Those words went to my heart like an Italian dagger. To call me "madam," and prefer some other girl to me. Oh, the man-brute that he is! I threw up my head, drew my skirts aside and scornfully went by him.

I had hardly time to straighten my face before I met Mr. Gil. Mastin on the corner. He is the nice beau who dotes on all the new girls that come to town.

"Mr. Mastin," said I, "I'll bet you are thinking about me, and I gave him such a roguish glance I thought his heart would go pit-a-pat."

"There you are wrong," said he. "I was just going to buy me a horse blanket."

I was so mad I nearly cried right there on the street. It was so cruel to talk to me that way—so cold and unfeeling.

I hurried to the postoffice, hoping for a love-letter, even if it was anonymous. Mr. Lewis Craig looked so sweet at the order win-

dow it lifted up my hopes. I gently approached the window, so as not to alarm him, and in a most coquettish way said:

"Mr. Craig, why don't you marry?"

"Oh! ah! yes," he ejaculated. "No, madam. The money office is closed for to-day; come to-morrow!" Then looking up and seeing me, he added quickly: "Excuse me, madam!—marry, did you say? I can't; I'm too young; law won't let me." And he abruptly left me, pretending to hear somebody call him.

That horrid "madam" everywhere. Going up town again with my eyes filled with tears and my heart sad, I saw Mr. Toby Franklin sitting inside the city clerk's office, looking out through the window. I gave him an expressive smile, and, would you believe me, he never even seemed to know I was near, but kept looking way off towards Fort Hill, like a man full of melancholy and misery.

I turned my head away and hurried across to Crutcher's store. Oh! Mr. Crutcher is so nice. He stopped me and smiled, and told pretty stories, and laughed, and turning towards the store, he called out: "John, Dago, you fellows have that crowd of customers, and come out here and talk to this young lady. He emphasized the "young," turned his dear eyes on me, sighed, and seemed to feel that he would give worlds to be young again, and have a chance to love me. There was so much soul in his eyes I had to give him a sweet look—not too strong, but appreciative. Mr. John and Dago Cannon came out together—so glad to see me, shook hands, asked me how I stood the weather, if I had any cough or cold or tendency to croup or sore throat. Mr. Dago said "diphtheria was very catching—went harder with old people than young ones."

As I looked quickly to see what this strange talk meant, I noticed Mr. Dago wink at his brother. Then John grinned sepulchrally.

You can't imagine how angry I was. It looked really as if they were making fun of me. "Well, gentlemen," I said in my most sarcastic tones, "I have neither cough, nor cold, nor diphtheria, nor am I in half the danger from either that your necks will be from hemip constriction before you die, Good day." Tossing my head proudly I swept round the corner, so mad I could scarcely see.

Just as I passed Dr. Hume's office I met Mr. Robt. Pepper, jr., Mr. Junie Todd and Mr. Ely. They stopped and talked to me so sweetly and delightfully I almost felt I could walk on air. It was like incense of the gods after the cold unfeeling and selfish words I had heard only a little while before. I was in raptures.

"You look so young and blooming," said Mr. Todd.

"You seem so happy, I envy you," said Mr. Pepper.

"I wish I had time to walk home with you," added Mr. Ely. Twenty minutes we lingered and talked and Mr. Ely seemed to forget his hurry. But alas! how bitterness hides in the bottom of the cup.

As they walked away I heard Mr. Todd say to Mr. Pepper, "she swallowed it all," and they laughed.

Oh, you mean men-devils that

walk the streets and suffer women's hearts to break in lonely and desolate singlehood. You don't know what you do.

I know I'm good looking, and sensible, and younger than some others in Frankfort and could make a loving wife for some one of you. But you are dumb as a sphynx—blind as a bat, and waste life worse than an infidel.

You are simply mean, heartless, selfish wretches, and men-devils, and I hate you. Oh, oh, my life is blasted and my heart is breaking. I am afraid I'll never, never marry.

In tears and despair,

SALLY ANN.

Nasturtiums.

The first nasturtium vine I remember to have ever seen was not many years ago, growing in an ordinary flower pot. It was running up over a little frame three or four feet high. The foliage small and scant, the blooms were more abundant but very small yellow blossoms. The lady who owned it, however, was quite proud of it and all who saw it thought it a beauty.

The next one I saw was indeed beautiful. It occupied a central position in a green-house, had been trained up to the roof where the vines were divided and trained each way across the house, bearing clusters of richest crimson flowers.

It was then I became interested in nasturtiums, not only for their bright beauty but because I recognized in their quaint, graceful forms the flower homes of the fairies—of the dearly loved fairylore of childhood days.

Nasturtiums, to be successfully grown, I have found from my own experience, require rich soil, plenty of water and a position where they will have some shade as well as sunshine. They will have greener vines, abundant foliage, and quantities of larger blossoms all the summer through until hard frost kills them. If one wishes to train them upward they will grow from ten to eighteen feet high.

If planted at the side of a low fence and allowed to trail over they form a very attractive screen, with their many shades of yellow to deep crimson and cardinal red, furnishing a constant, brilliant display throughout the season. To have the best effect in growing them this way it is necessary to assist the vines by frequently tying them here and there to the fence as they are heavy and often slip quite away before getting hold. If the blossoms are freely gathered the vines will be kept in a healthier growing and blooming condition than if the flowers are left to form too many seed. Some of our strongest and best blooming vines were those coming from seed self-sown in the autumn and lying in the ground all winter.

L. W.

Roses of the Long Ago.

Mrs. Editor:

An old copy of the "Franklin Farmer," of May 4, 1839, a paper published in the town of Frankfort over two generations ago, was accidentally found a few days ago and came into my hands. One of the articles contained in it, an editorial, will be of interest no doubt to all lovers of flowers of the present day in our midst. The lady referred to was well known and greatly beloved in our community, and although

comparatively young at the time, she had developed a great love for flowers and attained great skill in their culture. For many years, and indeed up to the time of her death, which occurred only a few years ago, she was an acknowledged authority in our city upon all matters pertaining to floriculture. We have often seen, under her magic touch and care, the rare and tender plants grow and bloom when other florists, less skilled and gifted, knew only failure. The eloquent tribute of the editor will be fully appreciated by all who knew the lady, the late Mrs. Jane Page:

A LOVER OF FLOWERS—SPLENDID ROSE.

Mrs. Thos S. Page presented to the lovers of flowers a rare treat last week. She exhibited a Tea Rose, of the most beautiful bloom, 16 inches in circumference. A more beautiful rose never greeted human sight. It would have been a glory for the crown of a queen; and we thought and think no one better deserved to wear a crown so adorned than she who grew the splendid flower. It is at all times a rich treat to visit the garden and hot house of Mrs. Page. Every thing, at all seasons, exhibits the taste and refinement which belong peculiarly to the lovers of nature in her most beautiful and lovely productions in the bowers of Flora.

We are pleased to mention this individual instance of the love of floriculture in this place; because where we see success in this delightful department of rural pursuits, it is sure to be attended by equal success in the more substantial labors of agriculture. There are a number of other ladies in this place and neighborhood who have been very successful in rearing beautiful and valuable flowers, plants, and fruits; they will allow us to suggest the propriety of their establishing a horticultural society for the monthly exhibition of their productions? Such a society could be well managed here and would be instrumental in improving all the productions of the floral and vegetable garden as well as the public taste.

Only a Spitting Cat.

The editor of the Daily Capital, sometime ago, said that he "did not see why the ladies did not boycott Ingersoll town. He was just as bad in his way, if not worse, than Breckinridge."

A Georgia girl replies: "Not so. It is the difference between a rattlesnake and a spitting cat." Nobody fears Ingersoll. When the whole wide world now knows of Christ, and He knows His own, Ingersoll's foolishness hurts only himself. Then, too, a spitting cat sometimes retires from the top rail of a fence and sits in the chimney corner.

To Cincinnati.

February 21st and 22d the Midland will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return at one fare. Account Epworth League Meeting at Newport.

A Great Offer.

We will send the ROUNDABOUT one year and The Louisville Evening Post one year to any subscriber for \$3.00 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

Mardi Gras.

February 10th to 24th the Midland will sell tickets to New Orleans and Mobile at one fare the round trip. Limit returning March 15th. Account Mardi Gras.

Wouldn't You?

Baby boy, were I the rain,
I would always stay in Spain!
And, instead of spilling fun,
Or a game so soon begun,
I would let the whole earth dry,
Rather than make children cry—
Wouldn't you?

Baby boy, were I the snow,
I would never, never go!
I would of my dry flakes boast,
So you children all could coast!
If the sunshine warm should be,
I would say, "It shan't melt me!"
Wouldn't you?

Baby boy, were I the sun,
Ever you I'd shine upon!
I would ne'er make children fret
Just because I had to set;
I would let them sit up late,
And not go down till after eight!
Wouldn't you?

—M. C. S. N.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1895.

Over the Walls to Liberty.

A negro convict made his escape from the penitentiary Thursday night by scaling the walls. His escape was discovered in time to send out a searching party, who overhauled and recaptured him near Saffell's distillery on the Lawrenceburg pike, and returned him to the penitentiary.

"Seven Loaves and Two Fishes."

This is an expression used to designate a party given by two young ladies of Frankfort on Friday evening of last week.

Owing to the extreme cold many of the invited guests were unable to attend and the gathering consisted of seven young ladies and two young gentlemen.

Wanted—A Crowd and a New Organ.

The young ladies of the First Presbyterian Church will give a housekeeper's bazaar in March, for spring cleaning begins. There will be dust caps, tea towels, bags and dainty fancy work for clean houses, but the chief feature will be aprons from distant States and foreign countries.

The Pastor Pro Tem Located.

Rev. W. B. Taylor, who will supply the pulpit of the Christian Church during Mr. Darsie's absence, has taken rooms with the Misses Chinn on Broadway. The congregation extends a cordial welcome to Mr. Taylor and hopes his stay in Frankfort will be a pleasant one.

Change of Time.

Queen & Crescent change of time went into effect Sunday, November, 18th. Through train to Florida and to New Orleans, leaves Cincinnati 8:30 a. m., Lexington, 11:00 a. m., arrives Chattanooga, 6:30 p. m., Jacksonville, next morning at 10:00 and New Orleans at 9:30 a. m.

Evening train carries sleeper to Jacksonville, via Birmingham, C. of Ga., and S. F. & W. Ry.

Local train for Chattanooga, leaves 7:45 a. m., Blue Grass Station, 4:00 p. m., Chas. W. Zell, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

To Cincinnati.

Jan. 17-18-19, Feb. 14-15-21-22-23, April 11-12-13 and 18-19, the Midland will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return at half fare, to persons holding an admission ticket to the Cincinnati Orchestra, or Apollo Club concert, on the above dates. Tickets good for three days.

It's a Mistake

To neglect caring for a cough or cold Every time you cough you increase the trouble and soon an inflammation is started that in a short time is difficult to control. Dr. Hale's Household Cough Cure has such a magic effect upon a cough, allaying all irritation so quickly, that every person in the land should always have a bottle of this wonderful medicine on hand to begin taking at once upon the first appearance of a cold. It costs only 25c and 50c a bottle at P. H. CARPENTER'S drug store.

Woman has been scarcely less modest in proclaiming the accomplishments and qualifications of her sex than Kentuckians in telling of the advantages of their beloved State. Every body has had ample opportunity to know that feminine hands have not been idle in the forming of the world's history or determining the destinies of men.

And despite all innovations she is essentially the same to-day that she was in the beginning. Even penetrate the disguise of the most up to date "new woman" and she will be found deeply, intensely feminine—just as ready to scream at the first approach of real or fancied danger as her timorous predecessor, she no more scorns the protection of a strong arm than she did in her less independent days. Her most stoutly maintained and startling theories vanish into air where her heart is concerned, and she walks hand in hand with her more conservative sisters at the call of pain or sorrow—where a woman's touch most surely brings relief. No amount of stiff collars, shirt fronts, tailor-made suits, or even bloomers can erase the blush of modesty from "the damask cheek" and the rose is the rose still.

True she has entered new fields and has discovered that she has other capabilities than that of the household drudge or goddess, as the case may be, yet it is to help herself rather than to be less a woman. That she is fitted for work in various positions formerly held by men is proved by the fact that she keeps them, and employers say that she is far more efficient than any man they can get. And she not only holds her own in shops, offices and other situations, where merely skillful labor is required, but takes her place with man from an intellectual standpoint in the professions—the hospital nurse becomes the skillful physician, another woman attains prominence in journalism, even the staid bar has been invaded by petticoats, and their rustle is heard where even angels fear to tread, in the discussion of the most learned points of law.

But it is not before the judge's bench, on the lecture platform or in clamoring for the prerogatives of man, that the true woman is seen or her influence most potentially felt. It is something that works in a silent way and as the undercurrent of thought that scarcely recognizes its author. As the dew drop that comes in the night to give its refreshing touch to the springing grass and impart new life to the drooping flowers, truly, it gleams next morning like a sparkling diamond in the sunlight, and yet we can hardly tell whence it came or whither it goeth. And so with all the forces of nature. The little seed is hid in the ground, exposed to the noiseless, mysterious powers that cause it finally to burst forth into glorious life and beauty, and we lose sight of why it was in seeing that it is.

Much in the same way the gentle hand that rocks the cradle, tends, nurtures and cultivates the mind of the little child that in after years astonishes the world with its greatness. It is impossible for the man to tell just how much of his mother there is in all the power and ambition that leads him to success. Interview great men, and how often they will say that a woman was their chief help and inspiration. The noted humorist,

Robert Burdette, in writing one of a series of articles published in *The Lady's Home Journal* on "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me," lovingly attributes the best there is in his work to an invalid wife, who was unable for years to give him more than her sweet advice and counsel.

Think, too, of the monument that arises to the noble life work of the long sufferer, Jennie Cassiday. Too ill for such a long time to leave her bed, she instituted plans for the relief of humanity, till when death relieved her from almost ceaseless pain many a poor working girl "rose up to call her blessed," and a greater gloom was cast even within prison walls in the thought that she, who had established the custom of sending flowers to brighten the desolate lives of the unhappy inmates, had gone from them forever.

Perhaps in a woman's heart, however, is found her truest world, and even if unfortunate in her affections, she delights to sacrifice her life where love has marked the way, though the path be torturous and the goal distant. Just as surely as a home of poverty and unhappiness may so often be traced to a worthless husband, just as frequently can there be found a loyal wife to excuse his weakness and a loving mother to brighten the lives of her children. Wasted affection, it would seem, in this case and yet—

"What the fountain sends forth
Returns again to the fountain."

All the devotion that this poor creature gives, without the thought of reward, comes back to refresh her own life with a sense of peace and joy in that she has placed her best gift on a beautiful altar, and forms for her brow a crown of the most perfect womanhood.

Christian Devils.

A little Frankfort girl hearing that the Christian Endeavors were to meet at a neighbor's, greatly astonished her mother by saying, "the Christian Devils" would meet at Mr. R.'s to-night.

Baptist Tea.

The ladies of the Missionary Society of the Baptist Church gave a tea in the lecture room on Monday afternoon which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

We'll Bet a Cent

You will read this. It is to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Hale's Household Ointment is the finest remedy in the world for general use. It takes away pains at once. For cuts, burns, bruises, neuralgia and a hundred ailments one is apt to have. You want it in the house all the time, and after you have once tried it you won't be without it. 25 and 50 cents a box at P. H. CARPENTER'S drug store.

Y. M. C. A.

February 20th to 22d the Midland will sell tickets to Lexington and return at one fare. Account Y. M. C. A. Convention.

THE BIG FOUR ROUTE

Has the Best Terminal Facilities at Chicago.

All trains enter Chicago on the Illinois Central tracks along six miles of the Lake Front through the most picturesque portion of the city, and passengers in the magnificent New Central Station on Twelfth street and Lake Front. This station is convenient to the Auditorium, Richelieu, Victoria and Leland Hotels and within two blocks of the State and Wabash Street Cable Lines and the South Side Elevated Railway. Conveyances are also made at Hyde Park, Thirty Ninth street and Twenty Second street Stations.

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Big Four Route, Cincinnati, O.

THE NEW F. F. V. LIMITED

Commencing Sunday, May 13th, the F. F. V. Limited will leave Cincinnati daily at 12.20 noon, arriving at Washington at 7.40 a. m., Baltimore 9.00 a. m., Philadelphia 11.20 a. m. and New York 1.40 p. m. The train will consist of Composite Car, Elegant Day Coach, with Smoking Compartment, Dining Car, Pullman Sleeping Cars of the latest and most improved design, and an Observation Car. Emphasis is especially placed on the Observation Car. Built by the Pullman Company from Chesapeake and Ohio plans, the F. F. V. Observation Cars serve their purpose better than any others that have ever been constructed.

As the F. F. V. Limited is the only train having an Observation Car attached, it necessarily follows that the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y alone has scenery interesting enough to demand an Observation Car. The F. F. V. Limited is the only train running through from Cincinnati to New York that enables the business men to transact business in Cincinnati one day and New York the next.

It is the only train for Jersey City and Newark, which are reached by the F. F. V. at dinner time instead of in the evening. It is the only train that enables business men to transact business in Cincinnati one day and reach Washington for breakfast the next morning. It is the most desirable train for New England resorts, connections being made in the Union Depot in Washington with the Colonial Express running through to Boston which reaches New Haven at 10 p. m., New London 5.30 p. m., Providence 7.15 p. m. and Boston 8.30 p. m. The F. F. V. is the only modern train lighted throughout with Electricity, carrying a Dining Car and an Observation Car.

The Washington and Atlantic Express, also an Electric Lighted Vestibule train, will leave Cincinnati at 7.00 p. m., reaching Washington 2.40 p. m. and Old Point Comfort 6.00 p. m. Connection is made at Washington with the Boston Express or the Limited, reaching New York about 6.00 p. m. At Norfolk connection is made with the Old Dominion Steamship Line, reaching New York 3.00 p. m. the next day.

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Jida, Mayfield, Cynthiana, Pal.
mouth and Covington

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TRAINS RUN BY CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

In effect Dec. 30, 1904.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS.

TRAINS EAST	A	M	P	M	P	M
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Lv. Frankfort	7.00	2.30	8.30	4.15		
Lv. Summit	7.09	2.39	8.40	4.25		
Lv. Ellettsburg	7.11	2.41	8.42	4.27		
Lv. Switzer	7.19	2.49	8.50	4.35		
Lv. Stamping Ground	7.26	2.56	8.57	4.42		
Lv. Davila	7.34	3.04	9.05	4.50		
Lv. Johnson	7.40	3.10	9.11	4.56		
Lv. Georgetown	7.47	3.17	9.18	5.03		
Lv. C. S. Depot	7.50	3.20	9.21	5.06		
Lv. Newcom	7.53	3.23	9.24	5.09		
Lv. Centerville	8.16	3.46	9.47	5.32		
Lv. Ellettsburg	8.23	3.53	9.54	5.39		
Lv. Paris	8.30	4.00	10.01	5.46		

TRAINS WEST	A	M	P	M	P	M
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Lv. Paris	9.45	5.39				
Lv. Ellettsburg	9.52	5.46				
Lv. Centerville	10.00	5.54				
Lv. Newcom	10.08	6.02				
Lv. C. S. Depot	10.17	6.11				
Lv. Georgetown	10.24	6.18				
Lv. Johnson	10.31	6.25				
Lv. Davila	10.41	6.35				
Lv. Stamping Ground	10.49	6.43				
Lv. Switzer	10.59	6.53				
Lv. Ellettsburg	11.09	7.03				
Lv. Summit	11.16	7.10				
Lv. Frankfort	11.20	7.15				

Leave Frankfort 8.30 a. m. arrive Lexington, 10.30 a. m.
Leave Frankfort 7.30 a. m. arrive Cincinnati, 10.30 a. m.
Leave Frankfort 2.30 p. m. arrive Cincinnati, 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Georgetown, 10.37 a. m. arrive Frankfort, 11.30 a. m.
Leave Frankfort, 2.30 p. m. arrive Georgetown, 3.30 p. m.
Leave Frankfort, 2.30 p. m. arrive Cincinnati, 6.30 p. m.
Leave Cincinnati, 7.50 a. m. arrive Frankfort, 11.30 a. m.

The Kentucky Midland Railway and connections form the shortest and cheapest route to all points north, south and west.
For further information apply to their agents.

C. P. BERCAW, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Geo. B. HARPER, Ticket & Gen. Supt.
Frankfort, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

	A	M	P	M	P	M
	No. 17	No. 18	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23
Lv. Lexington	8.40		1.55	6.15		
Lv. Yarnall	8.50		2.05	6.25		
Lv. Midway	9.00		2.15	6.35		
Lv. Spring Station	9.10		2.25	6.45		
Lv. Bagdad	9.20		2.35	6.55		
Lv. Paducah	9.30		2.45	7.05		
Lv. Paducah	9.40		2.55	7.15		
Lv. Paducah	9.50		3.05	7.25		
Lv. Paducah	10.00		3.15	7.35		
Lv. Paducah	10.10		3.25	7.45		
Lv. Paducah	10.20		3.35	7.55		
Lv. Paducah	10.30		3.45	8.05		
Lv. Paducah	10.40		3.55	8.15		
Lv. Paducah	10.50		4.05	8.25		
Lv. Paducah	11.00		4.15	8.35		
Lv. Paducah	11.10		4.25	8.45		
Lv. Paducah	11.20		4.35	8.55		
Lv. Paducah	11.30		4.45	9.05		
Lv. Paducah	11.40		4.55	9.15		
Lv. Paducah	11.50		5.05	9.25		
Lv. Paducah	12.00		5.15	9.35		

NORTH.

	A	M	P	M	P	M
	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24		
Lv. Louisville	7.35	4.10	6.35	4.30		
Lv. Anchorage	8.11	4.25	6.54	4.50		
Lv. Paducah	8.24	4.38	7.07	5.03		
Lv. Paducah	8.38	4.52	7.21	5.17		
Lv. Paducah	8.52	5.06	7.35	5.31		
Lv. Paducah	9.06	5.20	7.49	5.45		
Lv. Paducah	9.20	5.34	7.63	5.59		
Lv. Paducah	9.34	5.48	7.77	6.13		
Lv. Paducah	9.48	5.62	7.91	6.27		
Lv. Paducah	10.02	5.76	8.05	6.41		
Lv. Paducah	10.16	5.90	8.19	6.55		
Lv. Paducah	10.30	6.04	8.33	7.09		
Lv. Paducah	10.44	6.18	8.47	7.23		
Lv. Paducah	10.58	6.32	8.61	7.37		
Lv. Paducah	11.12	6.46	8.75	7.51		
Lv. Paducah	11.26	6.60	8.89	8.05		
Lv. Paducah	11.40	6.74	9.03	8.19		
Lv. Paducah	11.54	6.88	9.17	8.33		
Lv. Paducah	12.08	7.02	9.31	8.47		
Lv. Paducah	12.22	7.16	9.45	8.61		

No. 24 will stop at Anchorage and Christiansburg for passengers to Lexington and points beyond.

No. 17, 19 and 21 connect at Lexington for Cincinnati, and No. 19 and 21 connect at Anchorage for Hinton Branch.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

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Solid Vestibule Trains, with Buffet Parlor Cars, Elegant Coaches, Dining Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, and latest improved Private Compartment Buffet Sleeping Cars, magnificently furnished with toilet accessories in each compartment.

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1895

We are still in the ring. We propose to show you the best assorted stock of

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For the coming season to be found in the city. When in need of anything in our line call and see us, and our prices will speak for themselves. Respectfully,

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FRANKFORT ROUNDABOUT

FRANKFORT, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

Housekeeping Notes.

Learn the use of paper bags in your supplies for the pantry. Experience will teach that it is a good plan, especially for those who would live well on a small income. They will find that a 50 pound bag of flour will last as long as twice that much in a barrel, for in the eyes of a servant the barrel full seems such a bountiful supply that it does not matter if the kitchen floor catches one-half during the process of sifting and kneading. The same may be said of sugar, coffee and tea. The mistress may handle them herself, but she unconsciously wastes more if she dips into a barrel of sugar, sack of coffee or a five pound box of tea than if she dipped into a paper bag.

In place of a wooden tray use a large shallow tin pan. It is easier to clean, and keep clean—and besides, the flour, lard or butter is kept cooler during the process of making bread. This coolness is of especial advantage in making puff pastry.

Keep flour in a dry place, coffee and tea in a closely fastened can. The old fashioned tea caddy, lined with zinc, is just the thing to preserve the flavor of tea—but where shall one be found? Leave cake in the mould in which it is baked, covered well, or in a cake box—it will keep fresh a long time.

PUDDING.

Stir one teacup of beef suet cut in thin pieces into a teacup of dark New Orleans molasses. Add to this a teacup of sour cream or buttermilk, mixed in with 3 teacups of flour, 1½ teacups of soda dissolved in a little milk or water, 1 teacup of seeded raisins, 1 teacup of currants, flour them well, beat the mixture very hard before adding the fruit—boil four hours in a tin bucket set in boiling water.

Sauce for the above pudding—Cream 2 tablespoons of butter, beat into it 2 teacups of light brown or white sugar, add 2 tablespoons of cream. Beat well and flavor with nutmeg and lemon juice.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE PUDDING.

Six eggs, leave three whites for the merangue, beat the yellow and three remaining whites together. Put two pints of new milk on the fire, when almost to boiling point add the eggs, sweetened to taste, flavored with vanilla, thicken with three tablespoons of corn starch (that sold in the bulk is the best) dissolved in some of the three pints of milk left cold

for the purpose. When the mixture seems thick enough pour into a dish lined with spongecake—lady fingers preferred—when nearly cold add the merangue flavored with lemon or vanilla, bake a light brown and set it in a cool place—eaten with cream.

TO MAKE AND BAKE A GOOD CORN HOECAKE.

Use only water power meal, sift and add to, say a pint of meal, a half teaspoon of salt, mix with cold water, thickly, and let it set an hour before baking—rub the baker with salt to make it very smooth, rub it off, put some lard or sweet bacon grease on the surface, remove near all of this, sprinkle the surface of the baker well with dry meal. When it browns from the heat drop a small tablespoon of the dough (that has been made the consistency of mush, with the addition of a tablespoon of sweet milk) on the baker and spread each one till the baker is full—bake rapidly. This is the old fashion hoe cake.

TO REMOVE CAKE OR BREAD FROM TINS.

Set the pan on a damp cloth for a few moments, then loosen by striking the edge of the pan gently on a table. Care should be taken to place the hands safely under the cake to prevent its falling to the floor.

APPLE SUET DUMPLINGS.

1 pint of flour, 1 cup of suet chopped very fine, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 2 medium sized apples pared and also chopped fine, mix all together in a bowl, then stir into the mixture a half tea cupful of sour milk with a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, or just enough to barely hold together medium sized dumplings. Have a kettle of boiling water on the stove and when the meal is announced drop the dumplings into the kettle. Serve very hot.

Sauce for the dumplings: 1 egg, 1 teacupful of sugar, thoroughly beaten together, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 teacupful of boiling water stirred in just before sending to the table, flavor with nutmeg. For six persons.

A FRUIT BREAD PIE.

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with slices of buttered bread, then a layer of blackberries, or any other small fruit—either fresh or canned—then another layer of buttered bread, and so on until dish is two thirds full, place in stove until thoroughly heated and serve.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by PHIL CARPENTER, South Side druggist.

They Stood by the Door.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying: 'The daughters of Zelophehad speak right.'"
—Numbers, 27th Chap.

In this divine chronicle of the rights of the children of Israel, we find this chapter devoted to the five pioneer women who came up to the tabernacle to sue for their inheritance. It must be remembered there had not heretofore been a statute in the Jewish law concerning the rights of the daughters of Israel and when the five orphan daughters of Zelophehad appeared by the door of the tabernacle to plead their cause, we may well understand the surprise in that reverent congregation, where Moses, in his priestly robes, sat in judgment, with the princes of Israel, in their magnificent oriental uniforms, around his throne. The women came before them unheralded and alone, and stood before the multitude in the majesty of their cause. They had borne the injustice of the men of Israel until its bitterness had stung them into this bold assertion of their rights in the government and the inheritance of their father. No pen of poet or brush of artist has yet approached in word or color this significant and beautiful picture of righteous indignation in the daughters of Zelophehad and done it justice.

"They stood before Moses and before Eleazar, the priest, and before the princes and all the congregation by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying (in eloquent protest against being disinherited): Our father died in the wilderness and he was not in the company of them that gathered themselves together against the Lord in the company of Korah." Afterwards follows the clinching argument in their question: "Why should the name of our father be done away from among his family because he hath no son? Give unto us therefore a possession among the brethren of our father." Had it been an appeal that could have been decided by the law of the great law-giver, Moses, we believe he would have at once attended to their petition, but it was a new issue and argued by a new class of plaintiffs before the bar of Israel.

Women then had no voice in the disposition of property or the inheritance of the rich estates and titles of the princes of Israel. So it was, when these intelligent orphans of the splendid house of Mana-seh came to plead for their property rights, Moses, before answering, we are told "brought their cause before the Lord." "And the Lord spake unto Moses saying: The daughters of Zelophehad speak right. Thou shalt surely give them a possession

of an inheritance among their father's brethren, and thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to pass unto them." "And it shall be unto the children of Israel a statute of judgment, as the Lord commanded Moses."

Just then and there we see a new statute was made to protect the inheritance of the daughters as well as the sons of Israel. There was no appeal from this decision then. There was no delay, no attorneys to consult, no technicalities to overcome in the manner of bringing the suit, no strained interpretation of the language, no far-fetched construction of the law, no dissatisfaction with the verdict in order to appeal the case from court to tabernacle. The injustice to the daughters of the Commonwealth of Israel was so manifest that this law gave them their rights at once, and was by divine authority ordered to be established as a statute and commandment. Under the enlarged opportunities conferred upon the daughters of Israel by this divine statute, they progressed in intellectuality and in patriotism, as well as in all the gentler graces belonging alone to womanhood.

Its influence and power widened as it went down the years and when Deborah, the prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, judged Israel, it is not noted as a strange or unusual event. She went with Barak to Kadesh to conquer the hosts of Sisera, and they won the splendid victory for the avenging of Israel. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera"—"because Deborah's forces fought from heaven." And the last chapter of her biography ends with this beautiful tribute to the wise and gentle priestess of the law during her term of office: "And the land had rest for forty years." And the world has not a better or wiser sovereign today than Queen Victoria—the Deborah of the 19th century.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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PRICE'S
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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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OF CINCINNATI, O., will be at the

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A. H. McClure, Frankfort, Ky.
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Jas. M. Withrow, Frankfort, Ky.

DR. KELLEY'S office and residence is at 259 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, and where he may be found every day of each week except SATURDAYS. Pamphlets describing these diseases and the mode of treatment sent free to any one by addressing
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For sale by THOS. A. JOYCE, 430 Broadway, opposite L. & N. depot. Also needles, oil, etc., for all sewing machines. A share of your patronage solicited.
Dec. 22-tn.

FOR RENT

THE FARM LATELY OCCUPIED BY A. W. CROMWELL, one-half mile east of Frankfort, on Versailles turnpike. The farm contains 20 acres, and is well set in grass, and suited for dairy purposes. Possession given on November 1st, 1894. For terms apply to
WM. CROMWELL.

Aug. 11. tf.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain with Vitis tined Air, or local application. Best Artificial Teeth on hand, \$5 to \$10. No extra charge for extracting without pain when artificial teeth are ordered. Other work in proportion. All work warranted. Jan 6-11.

FARM FOR RENT.

THE FARM KNOWN AS THE DUDLEY PLACE near the city limits of Frankfort on the Versailles line containing 260 acres is for rent from March 1st, 1895 to March 1st, 1896. The place is well adapted for general farming, stock raising and tobacco growing, and has advantages for dairy and marketing. For particulars apply to the undersigned at her residence on Ann street, or to Frank Chinn, attorney, 12-11.

Mrs. MARY J. DUDLEY.

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Family or Medical Use.

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Frankfort, Kentucky.

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CALL AND SEE THEM.

JOHN T. BUCKLEY.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. C. Taylor, the pastor, will conduct public worship at both services to-morrow at 11 and 7:00.
Sunday-school in the Chapel at 9:30 a. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. B. Taylor, the pastor *pro tem.*, will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 and 7:30.
The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets in the lecture room at 6:45.
Junior Endeavor Society at 3 p. m.
Sunday-school meets at 9:30.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Neil will conduct the services at Church of the Good Shepherd to-morrow.
Low mass at 7:30 a. m. High mass 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. R. L. McCready, the rector, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow at 11 and 7:30 as usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. McClusky Blayney, D. D., the pastor, will conduct the services to-morrow morning at 11 and at 7:30 p. m.
Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:45 p. m. in the lecture room.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. B. Cooper will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the absence of Rev. F. S. Pollett, who is assisting in the conduction of revival services at Flemingsburg. No evening service.
Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League convenes at 6:45 p. m. in the ladies' parlor.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. D. Clay Lilly, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday-school at 9:30.

Frankfort's Gift to all her Children.

A stranger standing upon the bridge admiring the natural beauty of Frankfort, asks the name of the imposing structure just across the river. With pride we answer, that is our public school.

The people, by vote, select six men for trustees. Men noted for honor and integrity, who are willing to devote their time and energy, gratuitously to the management of the school. The superintendent is selected by them. The present superintendent, Prof. McHenry Rhoads, has a national reputation. He is President of the State Teachers' Association and member for Kentucky of the Committee on Organization of the National Educational Association. The minutes of their meeting will attest that he has borne no mean part in the discussions.

Eighteen teachers are employed to assist him in the work. Hardly a home but what has felt their influence for good.

On a bright sunny morning nearly 900 eager-faced children wend their way to school. To govern and instruct these children is a stupendous task, when we regard its responsibilities, but a very pleasant one in its promise of future citizenship.

"Progress" is the watch-word of the age, and in no calling or profession is it more noticeable than in teaching. Recognizing "the survival of the fittest," the teachers keep abreast with the times and employ every means for self-improvement and aid in their work. Various educational journals keep them in touch with their work elsewhere. A monthly teacher's meeting is held. At this meeting plans are discussed and papers read on subjects assigned them. The present work for study and discussion is "White's School Management."

The school library, which is being added to as the trustees deem best, contains many books very helpful to the teachers. The students have access to this library. The school contains four departments: Kindergarten, Intermediate, Grammar and High School.

THE GRADES.

The course embraces those branches which will best fit the child for active citizenship. The eight grades make a capable business man. Besides the regular prescribed course, supplementary readers are used, oral lessons in the sciences are given, and where possible specimens brought.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The need of a high school is demonstrated by the number which attend. A thorough graduate of the school is prepared to enter colleges where a high grade of scholarship is required.

KINDERGARTEN.

To a lover of children, no scene gives more pleasure than to watch the little ones at their work. Play it would seem to the one who does not understand that every movement and word has its meaning and use.

See the little ones seated in their red chairs around two long tables, busy at work outlining in bright worsteds some figures on cards. This is but the object impression of the story told them by their teacher. Hear a little boy say to his neighbor, who is having trouble to thread his needle, "let me string it for you." See that little girl wait for the scissors to be passed to her. Here they have learned two very important lessons, helpfulness and patience.

All appreciate the strange feelings which necessarily come to a

child upon first starting to school. Heretofore he has had a life of unrestraint, having had to a great extent his own way and pleasure. So that system which can so nicely adjust itself to his will and pleasure and yet at the same time contain the germs which will develop into control of will, obligation to others, and that character of knowledge which will be a power for good is the one most suited to little children.

Parents, what are you doing to help educate your child? Do you know that while you think and plan for five or so the teacher carries forty to fifty on her mind? See to it that your child attends school regularly, promptly and forms systematic habits of study. Give the teacher your hearty cooperation and thus promote the welfare of your child.

Off for the Holy Land.

Rev. George Darsie left here Wednesday for New York and sails to-day on the splendid steamer Normania for Gibraltar, en route for the Holy Land. He will write several letters to the **ROUNDBOUT** while absent which will be especially interesting to readers of this paper. The prayers of the Frankfort people follow him, and they hope the trip will be both pleasant and profitable.

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SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts equally yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Silver Question.

Diogenes to an honest man—"What is a silver dollar?"
The honest man—"50 Cents silver and 50 cents politics."

To the ancients our modern financial troubles were entirely unknown. This was not entirely due to the small extent of the domestic and foreign trade (since at times this was quite considerable), but largely to a different method of employing the precious metals in making exchanges.

The original system of trade was that of direct barter between two parties, each of whom had articles useless to himself and which he was glad to exchange for something he wanted. The idea, so common nowadays, that this trade and commerce was a species of war, in which one must be the loser, was too easily seen through, with such simple methods. Suppose that "A" needs a set of furs to protect himself from the cold of winter and that he has two horses, though one is all he can use. Now let "B" appear, wanting a horse, and having a stock of furs beyond his needs. An exchange takes place, and you could hardly convince either that there had been any commercial warfare. The transaction was to the mutual advantage of both in disposing of something not needed for something that was. This is the real theory of all trade, and it was never entirely lost sight of until after the introduction of more complicated methods of exchange.

Gradually, however, gold and silver came into use as valuable materials for ornamental purposes. It is a characteristic of all races, no matter how they may differ in other respects, to have a love for personal adornment. Gold and silver are non-oxidizable, or not liable to rust, as is the case with most metals, and are, therefore, capable of retaining their brilliancy for a longer time. It is, therefore, not strange that these metals should have come to be specially selected the world over for ornamental purposes, or that, on account of this general demand together with a limited supply, they should have become known as the precious metals.

Articles of such universal use and whose value was, therefore, so well established, needed no forcing to become the commercial instruments of exchange. Any trader wishing to obtain the products of a distant country, and who did not know what other products would be most needed there, could at least feel that he would not go entirely amiss with a supply of the precious metals.

Previous to the first use of coins, therefore, gold and silver were regarded only as valuable products, being sold only by weight, as in the case even now on the African coast. They were considered as differing only in value from such products as wheat and corn, and such an idea as that their value was fixed or could be fixed was never even dreamed of.

Such a system of trade, however, requires not only scales for weighing—which is rather a small matter—but also a knowledge of the chemical tests needed to determine the purity and quality of the metal. These tests were bound to cause frequent disputes, and it is not strange that the more civilized nations began to issue coins or tokens, whose value they were prepared to guarantee. Their rapid introduction was doubtless aided by the vanity of rulers, who hoped thereby to hand their features down to the admiration of posterity.

The best proof of the above consists in the fact that in many cases the present name of the coin shows exactly what its original weight was. Thus, the pound, the present standard of Great Britain, meant originally a pound's weight of silver, and it is a sad commentary on the dishonesty of humanity that the same name remains with a coin which, even with the present low value of silver, would now purchase only about three-fourths of a pound.

How absurd, in the light of the above facts, are such statements as this: "The demonization of silver was a crime!" Why have not bronze, copper or iron, which have all at times been used in trade, as much right as silver or gold to claim an inherent right to coinage?

As the coinage of money became more a function of governments and its use became more general, the fact that they are mere instruments of trade became obscured. Money being the chief article that governments had for sale, they were naturally interested in increasing its value in whatever way was possible. This, in the hands of some unscrupulous ruler, led to the practice of lowering the quality of the standard coins by adulteration with a baser metal. Such counterfeits might circulate for some time at home, but whenever sent out of the country would be shown up in their true value. Refused abroad, they would be thrown back on the home market, thus disclosing their depreciation.

But frequently our financial ruler, just described, would continue to need to dispose of money